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STARS OF THE ORION TYPE WITH BRIGHT HYDROGEN LINES.

The following stars of the Orion type of spectrum have been found to have bright hydrogen lines. The first four stars and the last have both $H\gamma$ and $H\beta$ bright, but in the other two stars $H\beta$ alone can be observed as bright with any certainty. The appearance of $H\beta$ in 20 *Vulpeculæ* is very similar to that of the calcium lines H and K in the solar spectrum when observed over a group of flocculi. The bright line is double with a narrow dark line between the two components, and in addition dark lines are present on the outside of the bright lines. These are, however, relatively stronger and narrower than are the wings of the calcium lines in the Sun.

Star.	Mag.
48 *Persei*	4.2
11 *Camelopardi*	5.3
165 *G. Can. Maj.*	5.3
20 *Vulpeculæ*	6.0
25 *Vulpeculæ*	5.7
8 *Lacertæ*	5.9

It seems probable that the presence of bright lines in 48 *Persei* must have been observed previously, in view of the comparative brightness of this star, but we have been unable to find any record of such observations in the material at hand.

September, 1911.

WALTER S. ADAMS and JENNIE B. LASBY.

OBSERVING HALLEY'S COMET FROM THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WHITNEY.

Learning from Professor A. G. MCADIE that Mr. G. F. MARSH, of Lone Pine, had climbed Mount Whitney for the purpose of viewing from its summit Halley's Comet and the total eclipse of the Moon on May 23, 1910, I wrote to Mr. MARSH to ask further particulars, and print herewith his reply. So far as I am aware, Mt. Whitney is by far the highest point on the Earth's surface to which anyone has climbed for the sake of seeing a comet, and a record of the feat seems of interest.

R. G. AITKEN.